The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,244, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, HENRY JOBLIN, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. GRAHAM and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known favorite Clipper PRIDE OF THE OCEAN, 1170 Tons Register, Capt. J. KYLE, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. To Sail about the 15th April.

Apply to Capt. J. KYLE on board or to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

TO LOAD IN ALL APRIL NEXT. The fine French Ship PESCATORE, Captain MARIE LACOMBE, has a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight apply to the Captain on board or to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY the 14th April, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Thursday the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 10th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain G. P. Wright, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY the 14th April, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Thursday the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 10th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

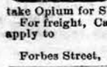
THE STEAMER LIGHTNING, Captain TAYLOR, will leave this positively on the 18th instant for the above ports. She will also take Opium for Shanghai.

For freight, Cabin Passage and further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine powerful Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE for CALCUTTE to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 12th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

9th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows :—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.

Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.

Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.

Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.

Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.

Vingorla.—

Ratnaghurry.—

Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.

Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASSOR, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz. :—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

9th April 1862.

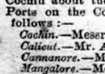
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WELLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 9 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PEDDICORE, Master, will start for the above Port, Tomorrow, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per steamer *Armenian*, from China, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees.

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mogul*, N. SPOONER, Master, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co., Agents for Captain SPOONER.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta, payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SALE.

A SHIP'S JOLLY BOAT on Vehar Lake, with a double set of Masts, Sails, &c., one set being nearly new. Also, two pairs of Oars. Apply at this office.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN

WILL APPEAR VERY SHORTLY,

SUPPORTED BY

MR. H. P. GRATTAN,

When will be produced Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Play of the

Lady of Lyons.

To conclude with a Laughable Farce.

FOR SALE IN GOOD ORDER.

ONE 14-inch Dumpy Level, with Stand, and Staff, by *Elliott Brothers*. Price Rs. 170. Apply to McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

April 9th, 1862.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON, in first-rate order, with moveable Coach Box, Apron and German Glass Shutters for the Monsoon, together with Waterproof Cover, moveable back seat for a child, and a Pole and Shafts complete. Price Rs. 700. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Third Call of Rs. 1,000 per share on second Issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the "Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited" are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

Bombay, 9th April 1862.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

A FINE PORTRAIT of SIR BARTLE FRERE' painted by *Phillips*, engraved by *Cousins*.

Proofs before Letters.....	Rs.	64 0
Proofs after Letters	,,	32 0
Prints	,,	16 0

THACKER, VINNING & Co.

Rampart Row

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company Limited.

Completely Registered.

CAPITAL £120,000, *in* 24,000 *Shares of* £5 *or Co's. Rs.* 50 *each.*

DEPOSIT, £1, *or Co's. Rs.* 10 *per Share.*

The Remainder of the Capital will be called up as Required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JOHN WILDE, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.

EDMUND HOWARD EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Beaufort Buildings, London.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. DOWNING, Bengal Army, 36, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

F. EGERTON CUTLER, Esq., (Messrs. CUTLER & Co., London and Calcutta,) 44, Mark Lane, London.

J. HAMILTON BEATTIE, Esq., M.I.C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.

ROBERT BROAD, Esq., Hcrsely Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.

(WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.)

Three Gentlemen will be selected from the Shareholders in Calcutta to form a Local Committee.

Consulting Engineer.

JOHN FOWLER, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster.

Auditors.

Official Auditors.—Messrs. TYLER & Co., 13, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Shareholders' Auditor.—G. A. HILLIER, Esq., 111, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London.

Bankers.

In India :—THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN India.

In London :—THE BANK OF LONDON, Threadneedle Street.

Solicitors.

In India :—Messrs. LYONS & DODD, Calcutta.

In London :—Messrs. HOWARD & DOLLMAN, 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Secretary.

HERBERT HEATH, Esq.,

OFFICES :—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London* E.C.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ores.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 50 miles long by 16 broad and embrace all the old copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £1 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company ; the Directors having six months to declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c., for commencing operations.

The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by extensive valleys and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the out crops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water, the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and Turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £39 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co.'s Rs. 10 per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying in Bombay, to

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

26, Apollo Street.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

NOTICE.—For SATURDAY NEXT, the 12th April 1862, is preparing a first-rate bill of fare for the benefit of little Tommy, the big Clown, who is going to astonish one and all and invites one and all to come and see him.

P. S.—2,000 persons wanted for the occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees	4
Unreserved Seats	,,	3
Amphitheatre	,,	2
Gallery	,,	1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of Bombay is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or of any portion of the Government Waste Land to the East of the Breach Candy Vellard, exclusive of the portion reserved for roads, &c.

W. D. OYLY, Collector.

Collector's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. for filling in with Earth the Tank in the Compound of the Bungalow called "Kaye's Hall," at Byculla. For particulars apply to SHREEKRISHNA WASSOODEWJEE in the same Office.

5th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against receiving either of the Notes each for Rs. 1000 and numbered respectively 02623 and 03810 the same having been fraudulently abstracted from the owner on the 2nd instant.

All communications on the subject to be made to W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor, Military Square, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Interest of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, lately acting in Bombay as partner in the firm COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS, ceases in that firm from this date ; and that the firm will not hold itself responsible for any debts henceforth incurred by the aforesaid FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher ; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO FORTE by *Broadwood and Sons*. The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. McAULEY, 28, Apollo Street, Fort.—On Commission, and to be sold off at reduced prices to close an account, the following articles :—Bonnets, Dresses, Head-dresses, Shawls, &c. &c.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES. Apply to

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Forbes Street.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &C.,

No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)

AND

EAST STREET POONA.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Satara, Mahableshwar, Matheran, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with discriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

Elastic Patent Leather Boots.....	Rs.	14 p. pair.
,, French Calf do.		13 ,, ,,
,, or Lace Brown Leather do.....		13 ,, ,,
,, Lace Patent Shoes		9 ,, ,,
		22

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 168 to 1,359 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Tank Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major, Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office, 25th March 1862.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND.

A FRESH supply of Best Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boque, Feather Fans, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co., Medow Street.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose Mahogany and Ebony Wood.	Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.	Ink and Pen Stands.
Work and Scent Boxes.	Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.	Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Tea Caddys.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Paper Cases.	Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Telescope do.	Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Writing do.	Manifold Writers.
Ivory Paper Knives.	Tourist's Writing Cases.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.	Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Memorandum Books.	Blotting Pads.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.	Sketching Portfolios.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.	Blocks and Books.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and	Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings
	Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
	Coral Bells.
	Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
	Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
	Silver Mugs separate in Case.
	A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
	A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

Purses in great variety.

Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.

Rimmed and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and

Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.

Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.

Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.

English and French Tobaccos of first quality.

Albums for Photographs and Poetry.

Ivory Pen Holders.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAMS AND CHEESE just received ex *Clifton Belle*. Price 12 annas a Pound to meet speedy sale. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co.,—Terms Cash.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses ; Berkley Cheeses ; Stilton Cheeses ; Prime York Hams in Canvas ; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. No. 1, Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer bottled by Blythe Brothers.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry ; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co., Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS. Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London and Bordeaux.)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
	No. 1 .....Pts.....	Black Capsule...	55
	,, No. 2 .....Pts.....	Blue ,, ...	18
	,, No. 3 .....Pts.....	Yello ,, ...	30
Claret	,, No. 4 .....Pts.....	Green ,, ...	26
	,, Medoc .....Pts.....	Red ,, ...	14
	,, Brand Cutler & Co.....	,, ...	22
	,, Brand & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.....	12
Champagne	,, Sparkling Nonpareil	,, ...	32
	,, Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
Moselle	,, Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
	,, Sparkling Nonpareil.....	per 2 doz. Pts.....	38
	,, Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
	,, Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
Hock	,, ...	,, ...	32
	,, Brannberger		35
	,, Rudeshimer		20
	,, Hockheimer		28
	,, Black Seal.....		28
	,, ...Pts.....		14
Port	,, Red Seal		22
	,, ...	Pts.....	12
	,, Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
	,, Pale Amoroso	,, ,, ...	25
	,, Pale	Brown ,, ...	25
Sherry	,, Light Golden	Green ,, ...	28
	,, Pale	Yellow ,, ...	22
	,, Pale	White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule).....			32
,, ,, ,,		(Yellow ,,)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			20
Rum, Old Jamaica.....			20
Curacoa	Brown.....	in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ...	,, Pts.....	21
	White.....	Bottles...	42
	,, ...	Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,, ...		Pts.....	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,, ...		Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }			,, 22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old.....		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. A. DePaul.....	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. J. C. Morizet...	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. do.	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still }	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 39
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	27
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	59
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica.....		,,	29
Gin—Old Tom...Bootls, London.....		,,	
Do.....Hollands in cases.....		,,	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY; POONA; KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTEE.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1ST PROXIMO, An extensively commodious upper roomed House, with or without furniture, for six months or more, situated on the Parell road, Byculla, adjacent to the Byculla Church, and Railway Station. Apply to Heerajee Manockjee at

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.'s Cotton Screw.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars, of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW in Byculla near the Jewish Church, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort. Also, two Bungalows in Mazagon, three in Malabar Hill, and one in Tardeo.

FOR SALE—A Strong travelling Bullock Carriage, and a real Arabian white Race Horse. Also Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 10th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

A very limited business doing at quotations.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months'sight...	2s. 09/16d. to 2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days'sight.....	¼ Prem.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.	Per cent.
	Rs.			
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	60 Prm. ex Div.	
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	20	
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	75	do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102	do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	13½	do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.	
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ Dis.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 15 p.sh.Dis.	
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.*	Nomi. [sh.Div.	
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.	
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.	
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.	
Claoba Land Company ...	10,000	109 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.	
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.	
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.	
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 450 p. sh.	
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company...	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[From. nom. Rs. 450 Div.	
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.	
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.	
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.	
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.	
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.	
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.	
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36 ..... 91½
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 91½
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... 91½
Now Five Per Cents. Loan 102¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 108½ to ¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
Cavalloe.....	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Par Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready...£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d
,, April loading £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d
,, May loading...no offers.
,, American tonnage£3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready .....£3 0s. 0d.
,, time .....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds).....£2 10s. 0d.
To China.....no offers.
To Clyde.....no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 9th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	208 to 209
New Dholleras, and Bhownugger	,,	198 to 199
New Oomrawuttee	,,	185 to 193
New Comptas, ...	,,	None.
New Dharwar Sawrinad	,,	257 to 258
New Surrat, and Nuggur	,,	180 to 181
New Veraval	,,	180 to 181
Khandeish	,,	170 to 172
New Pontchee	,,	181 to 182
New Acrote	,,	201 to 202
New Manglore	,,	181 to 182
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	207 to 208
Dholleras and Bhownuggur (Do.)	,,	190 to 191
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	,,	None.
Veravole ..... Do.).....	,,	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginaed(May).....	,,	250 to 253
Mangalore.....	,,	180 to 181
Pontchee	,,	180 to 181
Comptas	,,	182 to 183
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1560 to 1570.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs. 5-13 to 5-14 ans per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	,,	6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	,,	32 to 33
	,,	34 to 35
Nigger	,,	24 to 25

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand	1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1838.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYSR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11½d.
,, On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11½d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party on House to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Moneys that should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the notices enclosing them should state distinctly the names of the parties to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the United Government, and collect for payment of the interest in London.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6	Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand		at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3	do.	..... 2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand		..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, on 1 day's sight		) 1s. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 4 per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s.	0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Manilla, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 9	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe..	Surat 8 April.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen .	Surat 8 April.
	Rahamony	Nacoda	Columbo 22 March.
	Salsette (s)	Burne	Suez 27th March. Aden 2nd Apr.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
April 9	Hanover	Piening	Falmouth.
	Berar (s).....	Wadge.....	Hongkong &c.
	Victoria (s).....	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. W. C. Graham, Captain J. G. Gillmor, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Macleod, and 166 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Lieut. Cunningham and 121 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—216 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 9th April 1862.
For London.

Rob Roy.—Loose Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. : 1 case India Oilmanstores, Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 8 cases Indigo, 9½ l. maunds, Khimchund Jallyram.

Pride of the Ocean.—25 bales Rags, 87½ cwt., Jooma Naths ; 9 bales Cow Hides and Goat Skins, 111½ corges, Shuriffmes Ramanla.

Lobelia.—2 packages Coffee, 3 cwt., Muthardass Canjee : 33 bags Coffee, 49½ cwt., Ralli Brothers : 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., J. Moore and Co.

Gleadon.—70 chests Oilbaum, 158 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., Hajee Fazul Moran.

Earl of Balcarras.—2 boxes Wearing Apparels, Remington and Co. ; 1 box Samples of Glassware, R. J. Jaleebhoy.

Owen Glendower.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 67 bags Rapeseed, 100¼ cwt. ; 100 bags Ginjelly Seed, 150 cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; Loose Buffalo Horns, 110 cwt., Nessenjee Manockjee.

Ramilles.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gella Girdhurdass.

Silver Eagle.—152 bags Black Pepper, 219 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Brunelle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 76 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., S. Pinto and Co. ; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Purshotum Tersy : 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamull.

Chicksaw.—102 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., Petamber Ruttonsey ; 125 bags Linseed, 218¾ cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co. ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Americana.—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Sampee Hemraz and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Jaitha ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Toolaldass Cullionjee.

Meteor.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey ; 300 bundles Country Galls, 150 cwt., Ruggoonathjee Morarjee.

Culloden.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Thackersey Bhoja ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody ; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Poonsey Veljee.

Edward Percy.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz ; 500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Gopjee Dhurrumsey.

Maha Ranee.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

James Russel.—312 bundles Bedda, 155 cwt, 13 bundles Galls, 6¼ cwt., Dewjee Muckaney ; 350 packages Country Galls, 182 cwt., Ramjee Khetsey.

Lass of Dorothea.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Brown Clough and Co. ; 225 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Cooverjee Preamjee.

Belooche.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckumsey Sewjee and Co. ; 112 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Colonist.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Tiger.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Ethia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Rock City.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

North.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Permanund Moolchund.

Queen of the Seas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Watson Bogle and Co.

Black Eagle.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Wallace and Co. ; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Nagasaki.—1 case Indian Oilmanstores, 1 case Bombay Work Boxes, Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 130 bales Cotton, 465 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Bunsy and Co.

Bosphorus.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Tomogonops.—1,325 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Mary Scott.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 600 bags Surseeseed, 700 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Bencooten.—105 bales Cotton, 363½ cwt., Heerjee Dewjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 412½ cwt., 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee ; 100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wookerda Khetsy.

Thornhill.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Tarrachund Sittaram ; 55 bales Wool, 166 cwt., Hajeebhoy Davood and Co.

Bromly Moore.—75 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Merwanjee Sorabjee ; 600 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Gopjee Dhurrumsey ; 1,170 packages Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Virjee Nursey and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Madhowjee ; 98 bales Cotton, 347 cwt., Pettamber Ruttonsey.

For Liverpool.

Agamemnon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 76 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., S. Pinto and Co. ; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Purshotum Tersy : 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamull.

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Tiger.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

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sluices or openings, wherever its presence was required."

This scheme is certainly a great and comprehensive one; but it is just such a one as the necessities of the district demand. We trust the Punjaub will set the example of making use on a large scale of the natural advantages which the country possesses for its irrigation. In our rivers are "mines of wealth exceeding the riches of Australia."

THERE is nothing more certain to destroy trade and commerce than an irregular and capricious interference with it. Such an interference violates natural laws, and such a violation brings destruction. Irregular and capricious interference with demand, especially in the case of a commodity constantly supplied for an extensive consumption, violates the natural law which is the sole regulator of instantaneous value, and destroys profits; such an interference with profits, especially in the case of a commodity the actual profit on which is low and the increase of opulence from which depends on a high rate of profit, violates the natural law which is the sole regulator of production, and by curbing or destroying production injures or destroys trade. The Memorial addressed by our merchants to the Government of India against the present reduction of the Indian Import Duties states that "the inactivity and stagnation of the Bombay Piece Goods market is in no sensible degree attributable to the effect of the existing Tariff." This must be simply because other causes have acted more powerfully and in a far greater degree, to produce this inactivity, and have thus prevented the existing Tariff from producing in a sensible degree its natural effects, or thrown it into the background as one of the real causes of the evil. In another paragraph, indeed, the memorialists express their "unshaken confidence that the present high duty on cotton goods cannot be permanently maintained without prejudice to the trade." This is certainly the natural effect of such a high duty. The change in the price of a commodity does not bear the direct proportion to the change in the relation between supply and demand. If this were the case, the price would require to be doubled before the consumption could be reduced one-half. This is not found to be the case in practice. Instead of requiring a doubling of the price to reduce the consumption to one-half the quantity, it is probable that a very small fractional increase in the price would do so. And as the price is still further increased, the consumption would fall off in a still more rapid ratio, in proportion to the greatly decreased number of persons who would find the article within their means of purchase. As the increase in price proceeded in an arithmetical proportion, the quantity consumed would decrease in a geometrical proportion of a very high order. The value of the totality of the article would diminish in a similar ratio. The increased price of Cotton goods caused by an increase in the duty on them must, therefore, prove very injurious to the trade. When the Government in 1859 increased the duty to double the former amount it adopted a measure calculated to injure the cotton trade. The effects of that blow in any very sensible degree might be lost sight of in the more powerful and rapid operation of other causes having the same effect, but the cause must have its natural and necessary effects. In the same way, if a reduction of the duty on Cotton Goods lowers the price to them, it will tend greatly to the increase of consumption and to the benefit of the trade. The sudden raising of the duty on Cotton Goods in 1859 from five to ten per cent was a capricious interference on the part of Government with the cotton trade and would naturally prove destructive to it to a greater or less extent. It entailed a severe loss on our Mercantile community; for large shipments had been made to merchants according to orders previously executed by them at stipulated prices regulated by the former Tariff; and consignments already shipped had been actually sold "to arrive" on the basis of the same Tariff. Now, when matters have settled down in accordance with the new Tariff; when the market is overstocked with cotton goods on which the higher rates of duty have been paid; and when the present average value of the stocks in this market is at least from ten to twenty per cent less than their cost; the sudden reduction of the duty again is as capricious an interference with the trade, and must necessarily entail still heavier losses on the Mercantile Community, without producing any public advantage. It is, therefore, not in opposition to the principles of Free Trade that the Merchants of Bombay have memorialized the Government of India against any sudden material reduction of the duty. It would be very bad policy on the part of Government to trifle with the interests of the Mercantile Community by making such a reduction at the present time. The memorialists are not opposed to the reduction of the duty at a proper time. Their request is "either that the duty on Piece Goods may be very gradually reduced, and only when the revival of healthy demand shall indicate that the change may be effected without unreasonable injury to private interests; or that suitable compensation may be made to importers holding stocks for the loss which will be inflicted upon them by more immediate or material alteration of the Tariff." The request is a perfectly reasonable one, and the Memorialists have a righteous and strong claim to consideration in the matter. If the memorial had been conceived in a spirit of opposition to Free Trade, it would not be entitled to notice, much less to support. It is, however, conceived simply in a spirit of opposition to that capricious interference with trade which is certainly destructive of it, and which entails such severe and ruinous losses on those engaged in it. It was indeed a retrograde step, the raising of the duty on cotton goods; but it was justified by the Government and cheerfully submitted to by the Mercantile Community in view of the state into which the public finances had been brought by the mutiny and rebellion. The false step must be retrieved; but it must not be done by a step which will prove worse in its immediate effects than the former. Perhaps the best way to meet the difficulty, on the part of Government, would be to make the reduction at once, and at the same time a suitable compensation to importers for the loss which will be inflicted on them by it. The general trade and commerce of the country should not be made to suffer. The late Colonel Baird Smith, on the strength of considerable personal knowledge of a large number of the districts concerned, of their means of communication, the material condition of their people, and the circumstances generally that would influence the growth of the Manchester Trade within their limits, was inclined to believe that less than one-third of the field open to its operations has as yet been taken possession of, and was confident that, when the comparative plenty of ordinary seasons is restored, and the march of internal improvement can be resumed, there lies before the trade a growth as steady, and perhaps even more rapid than it has previously known.

In reference to the future of the trade in Manchester goods he said:—

"In trying to judge of the future progress of the trade, it must be admitted that a grave difficulty stands on the threshold at the present time. The general results of all the inquiries I have made during the last three months, has been to satisfy me, that up to the present moment, there has been no great spring of social prosperity in the suffering districts of these Provinces, which has been irreparably or permanently damaged. They all retain their elasticity; none are broken, however terribly some may be strained; and if the strain be continued so long and with such increased intensity as a protraction of the drought through another season would involve. Looking merely to local causes, no great rise of prices can well be anticipated. External causes may of course, have a most powerful influence on the market, but with those I am incompetent to deal, and they are beyond the limits of my present enquiries. Some increase might fairly be looked for when the rains set in with good promise, and when the prospects of the year are settled. But I am disposed to believe that while prices range near to the averages of the years of steady growth before the Mutinies, the trade is in its healthiest and most progressive state. Every reduction in the price brings a new stratum of society into the class of consumers, and the benefit of high prices, such as have occasionally ruled of late years, is temporary and accidental. I doubt if permanent expansion be compatible with prices materially above the present rates, and, having this doubt, I sincerely rejoice in the financial policy which will in time relieve the Manchester Goods Trade from the pressure of Customs duties greater than are required for Revenue only, as such relief will assuredly be followed by a permanent addition to the present consumers, which while benefitting the trade, will amply compensate the public revenue for the sacrifice made."

These are weighty words, and lead us to think that suitable compensation to our Merchants would be better than delay to make the reduction of the duty. To delay or compensation, however, they have an undeniable claim.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *March* 21.

American news to eighth March.

President Lincoln proposed to the Congress a plan for gradual abolition of Slavery by purchase.

The Message causes much excitement in America.

Confederate representatives have passed a resolution recommending their commanders to destroy Cotton and Tobacco, to prevent seizure by Federals.

Cotton Market this day firm. Former prices maintained.

No home news.

(By Electric Telegraph).

GALLE, *9th April.*

Arrived, steamer *Nemesis* from Suez twenty-third and Aden thirtieth March.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 12th March:—

It is reported that the Confederates have evacuated Nashville, and that the Confederate generals are making preparations for a general engagement.

The recent important victories of the Federalists appear to have nearly crushed the cause of secession in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Prussian Government has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a hostile majority of twenty on the Budget. The Ministry have resigned. The King has refused to accept the resignation, and has dissolved the Chambers.

The Emperor of the French has withdrawn the bill conferring the pension on General Montauban, and averted a conflict with the Corps Legislatif; another Bill of a more general character has been substituted.

The Honorable W. A. Morehead has been appointed a member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

A Motion in the House of Commons for the production of Paper on the Blockade of the Confederate Ports of America has been negatived without a division.

The departure of the present mail was postponed until the 12th of March, in consequence of an accident to the *Ceylon*.

The Court has removed to Windsor.

The House of Commons has agreed to a motion brought forward by Mr. A. Mills to the effect, that Colonies exercising the right of self-government should undertake the chief responsibility of providing for their own security.

Austria, Bavaria and the other German powers who combined in a protest against the Federal policy of Prussia have reiterated in a second note their adherence to their views.

Extraordinary Military preparations are going forward at Berlin, and producing much excitement among the people.

A severe gale has occasioned many casualties in English and Irish Channels.

Serious opposition is making in Russia against the Emancipation of the Serfs. Thirteen local Judges are to be tried for refusing to carry out the edict.

Obituary.—In H. M.'s Indian Army—Captain V. F. Kennett, Retired List Bombay Army. Miscellaneous—Mr. Duncan Dunbar; Professor Barlow; General Sir James Douglas; Admiral Carzon.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Calcutta letters February third.

Consols ninety three and three eighths.

Enfaced Fives 102 and one quarter.

Bank discount unvaried.

Bar Silver sixty one pence three eighths;

Bullion in Bank fifteen millions six hundred thousand.

Reserve of Notes nine millions.

Specie for Calcutta forty-two; other places seventy-seven thousand.

Indigo, small sales; Curpah easier.

Sugar moderately active.

Rice, fine white, wanted; cargo very dull, also soft grain.

Saltpetre recovered one shilling, large sales apart afloat, thirty eight.

Linseed one shilling, closing very brisk.

Rape worth sixty six and six pence.

Silk good trade, firmer prices.

Corahs only twenty thousand sold, mostly six pence lower.

Jute fair demand at ten shillings decline.

Hides quiet.

Lacdye little doing.

Shellac declined five shillings, moderate sales.

Safflower same demand for common.

Castor unaltered.

Cutch more quiet, best sustained.

Wheat dull.

Cotton small sales three-eighths lower, closing steadier.

Yarn declined one farthing.

Shirtings stagnant trade, declining price.

Arrivals—*Indiana, Indian Empire, City of Madras, Smith, Sir John Lawrence.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12th AND 18th MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Salsette*, Captain Burne, with mails from England to the above dates, arrived in our harbour last night about eleven o'clock. The *Salsette* left Suez on the 27th ultimo, and Aden 2nd instant.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Messrs. Seton; Lodwick; Handcock; Captain Rees and servant; Mrs. Cassels; Mrs. Taylor and infant.

From Marseilles.—Cornets Player and Wise; Messrs. Blackwell; Moore; Kemp; Becker; Lieut. and Mrs. Bedford; Captain and Mrs. F. Robertson; Revd. J. Gibson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The civil war in America is still favourable to the North. M'Clellan's army on the Potomac is in motion. Nashville is occupied by the Federal troops. The Confederates have burnt and evacuated Columbus. President Davis has delivered a second Message to Congress, in which he acknowledges the disasters of the South, but expresses hope in the future. A tax-bill, applying to almost every trade and all articles of consumption, is about to be introduced in the Federal Congress.

The Italian government has warned the Genoese Committees of Prevision, of which Garibaldi is the president, to moderate their tone, under threat of dissolution.

The House of Commons has reversed its vote on the grant for Sandhurst, and the resolution has been re-committed.

An amendment on the Address in the French Corps Legislatif, condemning the occupation of Rome, was supported by only five votes.

The Pope has been ill recently, but is better. The approaching council of bishops in Rome is exciting much discussion in Italy. No Italian bishop has yet applied for leave of absence to attend the meeting.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major-General R. Henderson, C.B., Retired List, Madras Army—Colonel J. J. Losh, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

Interpellations have been made in the House of Commons respecting the Indian navy, the reduction of the Indian army, and certain recent appointments in the Indian telegraph service.

The cotton and tobacco planters have held a meeting at Richmond to consider the question of the voluntary destruction of their crops.

The statement that the Austrian government had remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome has been authoritatively denied.

The Turkish budget for 1862 shows a nett surplus of £800,000.

The Spanish government has refused to receive an envoy from the Confederate States of America.

The opposition to compulsory taxation and German functionaries continues unabated in Hungary.

The preliminaries for the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse are arranged. The marriage, it is believed, will be celebrated at Osborne.

The Queen has laid the foundation stone of a royal mausoleum in Frogmore-gardens, to receive the remains of the late Prince Consort.

The Liberal majority of the Prussian Cabinet have resolved upon withdrawing from it.

The Russian government has made several concessions to landed proprietors for facilitating emancipation.

The Turkish troops have had an action with the insurgents of the Herzegovina.

A bill has been introduced into the Portuguese Cortes for suppressing all religious associations for educating children or nursing the sick.

The Marriage Affinity Bill has been thrown out in the Commons by a majority of thirty-two, upon the motion for going into committee.

Mr. Walpole has announced a series of resolutions to be moved on the Revised Code, which opposes Mr. Lowe's scheme in detail.

A bill is about to be brought forward in Parliament for relieving clergymen of the Church of England from their canonical obligations when they become Dissenters.

The Greek insurrection appears to be assuming formidable dimensions.

It is said that the Marquis of Tweedale will have the colonelcy of the Royal Highland Regiment.

The court-martial on Captain Robertson is not yet concluded.

The Prince Consort Memorial Fund now amounts to £41,000.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the Secretary of State for India against the Indian Import duties.

The King of the Belgians is reported to be seriously ill.

Mr. Horsfall's motion on International Maritime Law was withdrawn last night in the Commons after a long debate.

A vote in support of the Rattazzi ministry was carried in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by 210 to 80.

The lieutenant of the Sumter and another citizen of the Confederate States, lately arrested by the United States' consul at Tangier, and reported to have been released, were transferred to an American vessel and conveyed as prisoners to New York.

Two or three nights ago in the House of Commons, Sir John Elphinstone inquired what were the intentions of Government respecting the Indian Navy: and Sir Charles Wood declined to answer the question until Government had forwarded its reply to the recommendation of the Governor-General, which would complete the correspondence on the subject. Our readers will, doubtless, be glad to learn a little in advance the substance of the decision which has been arrived at, and which will shortly be communicated to Parliament, when the correspondence shall have been brought to an end. All the vessels in Bombay Harbour having been put out of commission, after repeated instructions had been issued to that effect, and all the vessels in the service having been ordered to Bombay, the officers being on shore on full pay, the abolition of the Indian navy wanted only the sanction of the home government. Upon being apprized of these proceedings, Sir Charles Wood adopted measures for the preparation of a scale of retiring pensions, and to report upon the ships which ought to be retained as transports. We have reason to believe that the result will be found to be such as to satisfy all fair and reasonable expectations.

It is intended, in addition, to offer to the officers who may accept the pension granted as compensation for the loss of prospective advantages, and who may be still fit for service, the command of the transports, and the various survey, harbour and port appointments, and other like situations requiring special knowledge. The scheme is altogether well-considered, and thoroughly practical. Not only is there no valid reason why Government should not avail itself of the skill and experience of these officers, but the arguments in favor of such a course are obvious and unanswerable.

AMERICA.

(Per Niagara, via Boston and Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, *March* 4, evening.

The Southern press is strongly urging the Confederate government to assume an aggressive policy. The Federal mails now run to Nashville. The Confederates have evacuated Murfreesboro and have moved further South. Andy Johnson has been appointed Provisional Governor of Tennessee. He will repair to Nashville to organise a State government and to arm and protect loyal citizens. The Confederates have completely laid Columbus in ashes and retired to Port Randolph, carrying away guns and everything available.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution asking for correspondence of other information regarding Mexican affairs and the alleged European design of establishing a monarchy in Mexico. The Committee of Ways and Means has reported on a tax bill for levying the following taxes: Spirituous liquors, 15 cents per gallon; printing paper, 3 mells per pound; flour, 10 cents per barrel; 3 per cent. on incomes above 600 dollars; tobacco, 3 cents per lb. A legacy duty is also proposed. Gas, oil, salt, leather, railroad and steamboat passengers, advertisements, carriages, matches, plate, and cattle, are all taxed. Licenses will be required for carrying on any business.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 2s.; 30 days 2s. 0¼d. Madras, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

Five per cent. Rupee Paper, 102⅜; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 108.

Indian Five per Cents., 108.

Consols for Money, 93⅝, 93⅞; Ditto, Account (April 10) 93⅞, 93⅝.

Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Bank of France rate of discount, 4 per cent.

Money Market continues easy.

English Funds very firm.

Produce Markets without change. *Tea* flat and lower. *Silk* firm. *Indigo* quiet. *Sugar* steady. *Rice* inactive. *Saltpetre* firm. *Jute* dull. *Cutch* is held at 28s. *Safflower* flat. *Shellack* declining.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. to 80s.; good middling, 81s. to 85s.; fine middling, 86s. to 88s. per cwt. Market very firm.

Linseed steady at 61s. for Calcutta; Bombay at 60s. *Rapeseed* would sell at 72s. for Guzerat, and 66s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nut Oil held at £49 10s. for Ceylon and £50 for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling fair New Orleans, 12¾d.; fair Broach, 9¼d.; fair Dhollera, 8¼d. per lb. Market firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. per piece; 8¼lbs., 10s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs. 4s. Mule twist, No. 40 good seconds, 14¼d. per lb. Market firmer.

COTTON.

The market was dull during the greater part of the week, and only a moderate business transacted, but more firmness is shown towards the close. The sales on the spot consist of 250 bales Surat fair Broach 8¾d., fair to fully fair Compta 7¾d. to 7⅞d.; 650 ditto Tinnevelly, good fair to good 8¼d. to 8⅝d.; 400 ditto Western, fully fair to good fair 7¼d. to 7⅞d.; 100 ditto Northern, good fair 7¼d.; 50 ditto Smyrna, fully fair 10¼d.—total 1450 bales. The only sales for arrival have been 100 bales Western at 7⅞d. per lb., guaranteed fair quality.

There has been an uneasy feeling throughout the week; in the early part the American news caused much depression, and sales were making on Friday afternoon and Saturday at a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in American descriptions; since then, with a somewhat steadier feeling, business has been rather more regular, at about ⅛d. per lb. lower than the quotations of Friday. Brazil has also participated in the irregularity, but can only be quoted partially cheaper. The large quantity of Egyptian offering has caused this kind to be forced off at a further reduction generally of ⅛d. per lb. The continuance of a regular demand for Surat has caused less change in this description, and except in partial instances, the decline is not over ⅛d. per lb. Speculators have taken 9200 bales, viz., 5770 American, 720 Egyptian and 2710 Surat; and there are reported for export, 1500 bales, viz., 540 American, 20 Maranham; 50 Egyptian, and 890 Surat. To-day the market opens with a fair demand; probable sales 7000 bales, 2000 on speculation and export.

LOCAL.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, will be held in its Library, on Thursday, 10th instant, at 4 P. M.

Original Communication.—Nassick Cave-Inscriptions. By Arthur A. West, Esq., communicated through the Secretary.

THE Thakoor of Morbee paid a visit to the Small Cause Court yesterday morning; he was accompanied by his son and suite. He was attended by Mr. Heerajee Manockjee, and stayed for a short time in each of the Courts.

MR. HARISHANKAR BALKRISHNA, who was a candidate for the Final Law Examination which took place in November last at the Elphinstone Institution, was by mistake not included among those who were reported to have been declared qualified for certificates. The mistake has since been rectified, and Mr. Harishankar has received his pass certificate.

THE Merchant Steamer *Bombay Castle*, Captain Madge, left yesterday for China &c., carrying on board 947½ chests of Malwa Opium and 400 Bales of Cotton.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday (today) the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

The attendance of Members is requested.

Business.—The Annual Report will be laid before the Meeting.

WE have more than once adverted to that "Institution" in the Secretariat designated the "Editors' Room," and have shewn that it exists only in name, that as far as any useful or practical purpose is concerned, it has long ceased to exist. For months past scarcely a single paper has been placed in the Room, and this can be attributed to either of two causes, viz., that the proceedings of Government have been so devoid of interest that there has not been a paper of sufficient importance or of public interest to justify its being placed at the disposal of the Press, or that the Secretaries of the several Departments are neglectful of their duty. We can scarcely suppose the first, and the only alternative is to adopt the second as the reason for the state of the "Editors' Room" that we complain of. We believe a good deal is due to an order given some time ago that no papers were to be placed in the Editors' Room without the express sanction of the Governor, and to the unwillingness of the Secretaries to submit papers for His Excellency's sanction the fear of fault being found with the selection of papers proposed to be made public. Surely such men as Colonel Marriott, Colonel Turner, or Mr. Shaw Stewart might be allowed to exercise their judgment in the matter, referring only doubtful cases to the Governor. But in preference to papers being placed in the "Editors' Room," we would wish to see the plan adopted by the Government of India, regarding the publication of important and interesting state documents, followed by the local government, viz., to have them published as supplements to the official gazette. Orders to this effect were communicated to the Bombay Government, who have not however acted upon them, considering it more *economical* to place in the Editors' Room a manuscript copy of the document to be made public than to publish it in the *Government Gazette*. The cheaper plan is not even now adopted. We beg to draw the attention of the proper Secretary to Government (the one in charge of the General Department we think) to this subject, in the hope that measures may be taken to have official papers of value and of general interest published as supplements to the weekly Gazette or at least that the "Editors' Room" in the Secretariat may no longer continue to be an useless institution. We might say something regarding the *accommodation* provided for the representatives of the press in the Editors' Room, which has of late been anything but satisfactory, but we forbear.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

8th April 1862.

In what words.	Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what line.
				H.	M.			
From 6 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	21	48	P.	30	N. W. P.	
		Min.	2	21	P.	18	E. C.	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	...	...	...		
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	9	P.	18	N. W. C.	
		Min.	...	1	P.	39	N. W. C.	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	7	23	P.	19	N. W. P.	
		Min.	1	8	P.	13	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	5	35	P.	11	W. C.	
		Min.	...	40	P.	20	W. C.	
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	34	P.	14	N. W. C.	
		Min.	1	49	P.	21	N. W. C.	

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DROWNED IN A TUB OF WATER.—An inquest was held before the Coroner Dr. Reid, at Malabar Hill, on the 8th instant, touching the death of a child of the name of Cashi, aged eighteen months. The father of the child is a gardener in the service of Mr. Cassels at Malabar Hill. It appears that on 7th instant the child was playing about in the compound and was last seen by her parents at about two o'clock in the afternoon; soon after that time she was missing, when they went in search of her and on looking about in the compound, the deceased was discovered lying in a tub, with her face in the water; both her arms were stretched out with her legs upwards. The body was immediately taken out, but life was quite extinct. It is conjectured that the poor child must have gone to look into the tub and while so doing lost her balance and fell in, there was but four inches of water in the tub.

Verdict.—Accidentally drowned in a tub of water.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 9th April 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A. H. Curtis vs. *Nesserwanjee Byramjee.*

Mr. Acland appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, for the defence.

THE GREAT SHOE-QUESTION AT LAW.—*Nesserwanjee Byramjee*, a cabinet-maker, appeared in obedience to summons taken out against him by Major Arthur H. Curtis, for defamation.

Mr. Acland stated that the summons was for defamation under Clause 499 of the new Penal Code, which says that, "whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read or by signs, or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person." The complainant is one of the Income Tax Commissioners, and the defamation which was complained of, was contained in certain letters published by the defendant in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper.

Mr. Barton.—I want to ask whether the Income Tax Commissioners are prosecuting as Government servants, or whether the Government are prosecuting through their servants.

Magistrate.—I cannot answer the question.

Mr. Acland.—I am perfectly willing to answer the question. Major Curtis is not prosecuting as a Government servant, but as a private individual.

Mr. Barton.—Major Curtis openly said the last day that he was prosecuting as an Income Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Acland.—I am instructed that he did not state that he was suing as an Income Tax Commissioner.

Magistrate.—Major Curtis described himself as an Income Tax Commissioner, while giving his evidence.

Mr. Acland then proceeded to say that the first of these letters was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 29th March last (reads the letter). So far as that letter went it did not concern the complainant, but in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st March appeared another letter (Reads that letter). Now, the charge made in the first letter against Mr. Scott, was transferred in the second letter against Major Curtis, and which was that Major Curtis threatened the defendant and that in consequence of that threat he, the defendant, was obliged to give in. Major Curtis is a public officer, and this is a grave charge against him, particularly when he is an officer connected with the Income Tax Department. The learned solicitor must prove the publication of the letters by the defendant, and leave the defendant to justify the undoubted defamation contained in those letters. The fair way seemed to Mr. Acland was to prove what actually occurred on the occasion in question. The facts were these. On Friday the 28th March defendant called at the Income Tax Office in pursuance of a surcharge notice. The rule of the Office is, and the peons have instructions, that every Native attending the Office is to take off his shoes at the door. In this case the defendant did not take off his shoes, he advanced some steps into the room; and the peon discovering that defendant had gone into the room with his shoes on, remonstrated with him. Major Curtis on coming to know the altercation between the peon and the defendant, told the former to tell the Parsee that he must take off his shoes, and that if he did not, his case would not be heard. Now there was no threat in that. Major Curtis simply said that unless the defendant complied with the rules of the Office, he would not be heard. No threat whatever was used by Major Curtis, and no injury done to the defendant. In the *Bombay Gazette* of 1st April instant appeared another letter (Reads the letter of apology from defendant addressed to Mr. Scott). The first thing Mr. Acland would do was to prove the letters, and he would call Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, manager and Sub-Editor of that paper.

Mr. Barton raised an objection that the first letter which had reference to Mr. Scott had nothing to do with this case, inasmuch as Mr. Scott was not the prosecutor, and an ample atonement had been made to that gentleman by the defendant. The second letter was of a different character and referred to a separate transaction. The defendant was charged with a highly penal offence under the Penal Code for which he might suffer two years' imprisonment, and the charge was brought against him by Major Curtis, not as an Income Tax Commissioner, but in his private capacity. The first letter, therefore, had nothing to do with Major Curtis, to whom no allusion whatever was made.

The Magistrate decided that the first letter formed part of the *res gestæ*, and had bearing upon the second letter which was based upon it. There was confessedly an application of the first letter in the second one. The case must therefore go on.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, Manager and Sub-editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, examined.—I am the Printer and Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper. The *Bombay Gazette* newspapers of the 29th and 31st March and 1st April now shewn me were printed and published by me as Printer and Publisher, on their respective dates.

Mr. Acland.—Do you produce the letters published by the defendant in those newspapers.

Witness.—I am not bound to produce the letters as they contain alleged defamatory matter, and as publisher I am the responsible party.

Mr. Acland cited Section 32 of Act II. of 1855 to shew that where the question is material to the issue, a witness shall not plead excuse on the ground that the answer may criminate him.

Magistrate (to witness).—You are bound to answer the question.

Witness.—I produce a letter dated 28th March. I received it from the defendant, it was published in the *Gazette* newspaper by his authority. I produce another letter marked as advertisement addressed to the editor and signed "Nesserwanjee Byramjee." I received the letter from the defendant. It was published in the *Gazette* of the 31st March at his request. It was inserted as an advertisement and a bill has been made out in his name, but I do not know whether it has been paid or not. The letter now shewn to me, dated 29th March 1862, and addressed to G. Scott Esq., and signed Nesserwanjee Byramjee, bears the defendant's signature in Guzeratti. This letter contains the extract which was published in the *Gazette* of the 31st March at the request of defendant and formed part of the advertisement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I do not know who wrote the letter published in the *Gazette* of the 31st March, signed "Pro Bono Persico" and headed "Civility of Nesserwanjee Byramjee Esq." I am not aware of any law by which a Parsee is bound to take off his shoes as the bidding of any one, either an Income Tax Commissioner or other. I would not take off my shoes at the request of anybody. We daily perform the *Koostee* ceremony of untying and tying the sacred cord. I believe it is one of the most religious ceremonies, when we are offering our prayers to God. My shoes must be on in the performance of that ceremony. If off I would consider the ceremony to be of no avail whatever. I have heard of a book called "Dabistan" (school of manners) which is a book regulating the religious ceremonies of the Parsees. If I am ordered to take off my shoes, I would consider myself insulted and degraded. Amongst Parsees it never has been considered a mark of respect to take off our shoes. To a certain part of the Firetemple we go with our shoes on; when we enter the room where the fire is and where there are very handsome carpets spread, we take off our slipes, for this reason that the carpets might not be soiled; but the Priest who performs the ceremonies and who touches the fire always has a pair of slippers on, because without his shoes or slippers on his prayers would not be effectual; when he goes out and leaves the carpet, he puts on other shoes, in order that he may not soil the carpets. We even threaten our children, if they walk bare-footed in our houses. Poor men and women who cannot afford to wear shoes, and usually walk barefooted, when going to pray or perform other religious ceremony, borrow shoes for the occasion. The poorest man in our community would not take off his shoes when approaching the highest man in our community, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. I have been three or four times in the room where the Income Tax Commissioners hold their meetings. I was once their Head Clerk. I have seen Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer sitting at such meetings. I always saw him with his shoes on; sometimes he wears slippers, being gouty. I know Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Assessor very well. He is not compelled to take off his shoes. When I was there I never knew Parsees compelled to take off their shoes. I wish to add that the Assessor Mr. Dosabhoy wears English shoes, while the other Parsee Assessor, Mr. Dadabhoy wears native shoes; he is not compelled to take off his shoes; I therefore now and salaam with my right hand on approaching a Parsee to whom I wish to shew respect. If I had been surcharged and summoned to appear before the Commissioners to have my appeal against their decision listened to, and they refused to hear me without taking off my shoes, I would consider that constructively as a threat. I consider taking off the shoes a mark of disrespect. If a man were compelled to take off his shoes, he would be demeaned and degraded thereby.

Re-examined.—I am told that it is the opinion of our High Priest that it is a sin to uncover our feet, particularly so when we are praying. In the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple there are no carpets and there we go with our shoes on. If I attempted to walk on the carpets in the fire temple with my shoes on, it would be considered bad manners. I believe a man would not be compelled to take his shoes off, if he walked with them on the carpets. It is more a mater of etiquette than anything else. We keep on our shoes in entering the houses of Hindoos and Mussulmans. I have visited with my shoes on at the Hon'ble Juggunath Sunkersett's, H. H. Meer Jaffer Ali's (Nawab of Surat), and His Excellency the Governor's. If I visited at the Court of the Nizam, and had English shoes on, I would keep them on as Europeans do.

Mr. Acland.—If you had native shoes, would you keep them on?

Mr. Barton.—How can the witness know what occurs at the Nizam's Court. At the Nizam's Court the custom might be to take off one's breeches, instead of shoes!

Witness.—I have been to the Nawab of Surat with my shoes on, and have seen other Parsees with their shoes on in his palace and in his presence. When in school boys we used to squat on the ground after taking off our shoes in the schools conducted by native Puntojees: but in the Government schools benches are considerateiy provided and the boys do not take off their shoes. I have seen several Parsees with native shoes on at Nautch parties at the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett's. I believe some had stockings and some had not. I was in the habit of entering the Commissioners' room when I was their Head Clerk. I went into the Committee-room, when asked by the Commissioners. I saw Dadabhoy, the Assessor, in the Committee-room with his native shoes on; he wears stockings.

To the Magistrate.—Europe shoes and stockings are more worn by the Parsees now than they were twenty years ago, in imitation of European manners. I should wish all high-minded Europeans to encourage that: and that all high minded Europeans disdain the idea of degrading their native brethren by asking them to take their shoes off. I consider it a mark of respect to receive a Parsee in my house with my shoes on.

Major Arthur H. Curtis sworn.—I am one of the Income Tax Commissioners for the town and Island of Bombay. I recollect the defendant Nesserwanjee Byramjee entering the Commissioners' room on the 29th March last. The Commissioners were sitting to investigate surcharges. I was one of the Commissioners to investigate the case of the defendant. There appeared to be a dispute between the havildar of the peons and the defendant, as the defendant advanced into the room. On observing there was a difference of opinion between the havildar and the defendant, I enquired what it was about. I was informed by the havildar in the presence and hearing of the defendant that the defendant had refused to take his shoes off when he requested him to doso. I told the havildar to tell him that our orders were that natives who came before the meeting of our Commission must take their shoes off on entering the room. The defendant refused to do so, upon which I told him that I could not listen to his case so long as he kept his shoes on. On my telling him that, he walked as far as the door of the room and came back with his shoes off. They were common country shoes; such as the lower orders of the Parsees usually wear; he had no stockings on. The orders given to the havildars and peons at our doors are that Natives wearing European shoes and stockings may be admitted, but not those who wear native shoes and no stockings; and that order has been invariably carried out from the time I became Commissioner. To the best of my recollection I have never seen during that time any Parsee with native shoes and without stockings enter that room. I have never before known a Parsee object to this rule. All the Commissioners sit in one room. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir is one of the Commissioners. On the occasion referred to, I most certainly did not threaten the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—We are capable of compelling the Natives that if they do not give us any respect, we will not investigate their cases. We have not received any order of Government requiring Natives to take off their shoes when entering our Commission room.

Mr. Barton.—Who was that very extensive man who gave such a tyranical order?

Major Curtis.—How do you mean? I don't understand you. Extensive in length or breadth?

Mr. Barton.—Why,—by extensive I mean the person who gave such an absurd order for upwards of twenty thousand people to take their shoes off. Was it the Indian Government that gave you the authority?

Major Curtis.—No, the late President of the Income Tax Commission gave the orders. The Commissioners don't require orders from Government to know what respect is due to them.

Mr. Barton.—Then the conclave of the Commissioners don't care for Government?

Major Curtis.—I beg your pardon. I did not mean that. What I say is that the Commissioners expect to be respected.

Mr. Barton.—Respect, forsooth! I don't respect those gentlemen who give such absurd orders.

Major Curtis.—Then you don't know what respect is due to a gentleman?

Mr. Barton.—If you come to personalities I know what I shall do. I am doing my duty as Counsel without respect to any body. The days are gone when Counsel could be bullied with safety, and you will soon learn that.

Major Curtis.—Eh! what?

Mr. Barton.—They say you are wag; but I don't see much of that.

Major Curtis continued:—The President of the Income Tax Commission gave the order himself. It was Mr. Bellasis. There is no written record of this order. This order has not been promulgated in general notice. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, one of our Commissioners sits with his stockings and native shoes on, and dressed as a gentleman. I am prosecuting the defendant for attacking my public character as a Commissioner. I consider myself entitled to respect from all men whether they are Parsees or others. The people who wear English shoes and stockings are likely wealthy men. The shoes of the lower classes of natives are ordered to be taken off, not because they are dirty, but as a mark of respect. I consider it a mark of respect when Natives wear English shoes and stockings, and therefore they are not ordered to be taken off. I consider it a respect for Natives to take off a native shoe and not an English shoe. I and others generally who have been some years in the country and who have seen much of the Natives, consider it as a mark of respect in itself their wearing English shoes and stockings, and therefore a distinction is always made in their favour.

Here the case was adjourned until Wednesday next at

My Lord, we rejoice in the prospect of undisturbed tranquillity throughout India, in the signs of a growing contentment on the part of its people, and to find that the belief in the supposed antagonism of interests between the non-official Europeans, and the natives of the soil, is passing away. Nothing that injures the well-being of the people at large can benefit us, and we ask for no privilege for ourselves which we are not prepared to advocate as well for them.

We rejoice also to think that your Lordship enters upon the duties of your high office, with the finances of the State placed upon a sound footing; and the recent declaration by the Supreme Government that the financial improvement has been demonstrated beyond controversy justifies our hope soon to see the burdens removed that an exceptional state of affairs imposed upon commerce, and which have been borne cheerfully in the assured conviction that they would not be continued a moment longer than the exigency required.

We trust that the extension of commerce may be so encouraged by the improvement of existing means of internal communication, by the introduction of railways, by works of irrigation, and other material means of progress, that capital may find its way, without obstruction, throughout the British Territory, and free scope be given to the industry and enterprise of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

My Lord, in a country like this the action of government is of vital consequence to the interests of commerce, and occasions frequently arise when we feel it to be our duty to offer suggestions with regard to matters the disposal of which rests with the government, and we bespeak for our respectful representations in such instances Your Excellency's just and indulgent consideration.

Tendering to your Excellency the assurance of our profound respect, and the expression of our confidence that great benefits will result from your Lordship's administration of the Government of this vast Empire, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves.—Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

For the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, President.
WILLIAM GRANT, Vice-President.

In reply his Lordship said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for this very cordial address of welcome.

Anticipations of peace and tranquility expressed by my predecessors at the outset of their career have been so frequently belied by the course of events, that I feel strongly how necessary it is to be cautious in hazarding conjectures as to what the future may bring forth in this country. Nevertheless, I think with you that the circumstances of the present time justify the hope that we may have now before us opportunities for promoting the development of its resources, and securing the happiness and well-being of its inhabitants, greater than any which have been heretofore enjoyed.

In order however to enable us to make the most of these opportunities it is essential that there should be good understanding and a disposition to co-operate heartily for the common welfare, both between the Government and the public, and between the several sections of the public among themselves. And I hail as one of the most hopeful of the signs of the times, your assurance, that the belief in the supposed antagonism of interests between the non-official Europeans and the Natives of the soil is passing away—and the manly and creditable declaration contained in your address, that nothing which injures the well being of the people at large can benefit you, and that you ask for no privileges for yourselves which you are not prepared to advocate for them.

I invite you therefore, gentlemen, to communicate with me unreservedly and frankly on all questions by which you suppose that your interests may be affected, or where you believe that your knowledge and experience may be useful to me, and to give me credit for sharing your conviction, that, rightly understood, and fairly pursued, your interests—the interests namely, of that enterprising class which carries into regions morally stagnant and materially unimproved, the vivifying influences of British energy and British capital—are coincident with those of the community at large.

At ½ past 5 P. M. the Durbar to the Rajah of Kuporthula, and other native chiefs, came off with the usual pomp and ceremony and was numerously attended.—*Englishman, April* 1.

WE are informed that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has intimated to Government his desire in the next cold season to complete the primary visitation of his Diocese by going through those parts of Central India which belong to it; and in the meantime, he wishes to visit Purneah, Darjeeling and Senchal. He hopes to go to Darjeeling during the present month, stopping at Purneah on his way to spend the hot weather and rains there; and then to go to Dinapore, Mozuffurpore, Benares, Jubbulpore, Gwalior, Agra and back to Cawnpore and Allahabad.—*Id.*

THE Government of Bengal, finding the services of Mahomedan Law officers no longer necessary, lately reported the fact to the Supreme Government, suggesting at the same time that those now in its service should be retained and employed in the discharge of ordinary judicial business. This suggestion has, we learn, been acceded to by the Governor General in Council, on the understanding that they are gradually to be absorbed into the list of Deputy Magistrates as vacancies occur among the latter, and that no fresh appointments of Deputy Magistrates are to be made until the absorption has been completed.—*Id.*

WITH reference to the late disturbances in Sumbulpore, we learn that after a patient and careful enquiry into the conduct of each individual Gurjah chief, the Commissioner of Cuttack, while admitting that several have rendered themselves liable to severe punishment, advises that with one or two exceptions, no further steps should be taken. The Chiefs have nearly all come in and have tendered their allegiance; but while fully admitting the offences charged against them, they have pleaded in extenuation the treatment they had been subjected to. Those who have not already done so are expected to surrender within a short time, and the Commissioner has recommended, that though he considers it may be necessary to take severe measures with regard to a few of these men, those who have voluntarily come in, should not be charged with the expense of maintaining the Bildar Levy, as recommended by the previous Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore; but that a share of the expenses incurred in the suppression of the late disturbances, should be charged to each rateably, and the payment made to extend over one or more years, according to the means of the several chiefs.—*Id.*

SOME time ago we mentioned that the 21st Hussars had, in connection with the difficulty about the Queen's Bays, a very narrow escape of being disbanded; and Sir Charles Wood has since avowed in Parliament that such a proposition had been made. We can now, on the same authority which furnished us with the Hussar information, give the new line regiments, that are to be, the late Company's European regiments, a little information of the same nature concerning themselves, and the kind intentions that have been entertained towards them. We believe that England has never heretofore had on foot, in time of peace, so large and powerful, and we may add, costly and expensive an army, as at the present period; and it has been felt in England that the army is, for the military necessities of the country, overgrown and requires reduction. With this conviction pressing upon the home authorities, they, a short time ago took into consideration the advisability, if not the necessity, of reducing the Infantry branch of the service; upon which it was determined that, in case of such a measure being carried out, the junior regiments of the line should, as by former precedent, be disbanded. The junior regiments are the nine regiments of Company's Europeans; and they were doomed, and are still so in case the reduction referred to should be carried out. For the men of these regiments it does not much matter, as they would soon be absorbed into other Infantry Corps; but the contemplation of the fate which awaited, and perhaps still hovers round the officers who have gone over with their men to the British line, is a little alarming. This proposition of throwing these officers back upon local service in India, and disbanding their regiments as the juniors of the list, was mooted and entertained, whilst there are nearly thirty second battalions, or, in other words, extra regiments, in the Infantry of the British line.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS NATIVE ASSOCIATION.—On Friday the 28th March, a Deputation from the Madras Native Association, consisting of the following Gentlemen, waited on His Excellency Sir William Denison, K. C. B., by appointment in the Council Chamber, Fort Saint George, at 11½ A. M. and presented a Petition on the subject of Mirasi Right in the Madras District.

G. Lutchminarasu Chetty, L. Vencatakristnama Naidoo, P. Somoosoonthra Chetty and the Hon'ble V. Sadagopah Charloo.

The Hon'ble V. Sadagopa Charloo thus addressed the Governor on behalf of the Deputation.

We have been deputed by the committee of the Madras Native Association to present Your Excellency this petition on the subject of Mirasi Right in the Madras District. This Association was formed about 10 years ago for the purpose of representing the interests of the Native inhabitants of this Presidency in all public and political questions engaging the attention of the Ruling Authorities in India and England. The Torture Commission which sat at Madras during the administration of Lord Harris, reported to Government, that this body represented the wealth and intelligence of the Native population in the Presidency Town.

The opening paras. of this Petition shew that at a General Meeting of the Mirasidars of the District of Chingleput, the Madras Native Association was delegated to petition the authorities on the subject to which this Petition relates.

It has become the fashion now a days with public writers, I mean the writers of public journals, to condemn Mirasi Rights, as a thing that existed only in times of antiquity. This mode of condemning a really existing Right only exposes their ignorance of the actual state of things. For who that has spent a month in Chingleput or Tanjore, Madura or Tinnevelly, Malabar or Canara, can fail to perceive that this ancient right of property in land continues to be exercised as the dearest possession of the Indian landholder in spite of the tendency of the Ryotwary system to cripple and crush it elsewhere.

The *origin* of this Right is a question that is apparently involved in uncertainty. The Petition therefore properly eschews all discussion on this point. The *existence* of the right is admitted on all hands; the only dispute is as to its *extent*. On the one hand the Mirasidars assert a right to the entire lands of the village subject to the payment of the Government demand on that portion of it which they cultivate. On the other, Government allow that the Mirasidar has a preferential right of cultivation but claim as paramount landlord the right to alienate the waste lands which he refuses either to cultivate or pay the Government demand upon.

No doubt Government has a right to levy a tax on property in land: and that it may justly levy it on *all* lands, the tax must be a *tax* in the true sense of the word and not a *rent* leviable by a landlord.

During the Government of our Rajahs and even during the rule of the Mahomedans the tax that was levied was a portion of the produce *actually* raised on *cultivated* land. The proportion of this tax was ⅓th under Hindu Rajahs but was raised to ½rd by the Mahomedans. And in consideration of the *large* share of the produce that was agreed to be paid to Government, the enjoyment of the waste for the common purposes of the village was allowed by Government as a matter of course. No one ever heard of the waste being taxed. Indeed it was incompatible with the principle of sharing the produce. With the exception of larger jungles therefore which were under no one's occupation, Government never entertained the idea of interfering with the Mirasidar's free enjoyment of the waste.

The Government of the East India Company continued to receive the share of produce in kind for some time; but latterly commuted these proportions of the produce into a money value according to certain average computations, contrary to the wishes of the people. The present ready money assessment on land is therefore no more than a commuted value of the shares of the produce which the cultivator rendered to the state. How can the same commuted value of the produce of waste lands which were never cultivated be assessed on waste land? It is a contradiction in terms to say that Government demand the money value of what its share of the produce would be had the land been cultivated, for under the principle of the commutation, if the land was not cultivated, there would be no produce and therefore no share to Government.

If Government desire to assess the waste they must impose a *tax* according to the principles of a just Government, and not exact a rent. In other words, they must reduce the assessment on all lands to a degree that will admit of the same being levied in all seasons. Unless we can have no objection.

The present share of Government of the produce of the land is about 50 per cent., an assessment which has been condemned as heavy by all the Officers of Government. To admit of the tax being paid in all seasons, it should not exceed ⅓th of the produce. If reduction of assessment to this extent would involve a sacrifice of its Revenue, we are willing to have the *Kayam puttah* settlement; according to which entire villages or shares thereof shall be assessed at the average revenue collected during the last 10 years. This system will obviate the necessity of constant interference on the part of Government officers with the Ryots. An interference which is a fruitful source of oppression and extortion. It will relieve Government from the constant trouble of keeping up the small Tanks in repair. So that what may be said to be lost in the abandonment of the revenue that may possibly be realised from the waste, which in fact is no sacrifice at all, will be gained by the employment of reduced Revenue and Maramut establishments at a great cost to the State. We pray that Government will finally settle this question of Mirasi Right which remains unsettled for upwards of half a century.

Your Excellency is the first Governor who is allowed any liberty of action in local matters. Your predecessors in vain sought for that independence which was denied to them by the Government of India. And we hope that your Excellency will by exercising the liberty now accorded to you for the advantage of the people and the State, be also the first to confer a lasting boon on the country and a permanent mark of your Excellency's administration of this Presidency.

To which His Excellency made the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to assure you that the important matters discussed in your memorial will receive the early consideration of Government.

I am aware that the question of Mirasi Right in the District of Chingleput, has for many years been the subject of much controversy, and that there has been, and still is, much variance of opinion as to its existence and extent.

I have not yet had an opportunity of studying the question, and I cannot therefore on this occasion do more, than promise you, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, a patient and impartial consideration of the subject.—*Times, April* 3.

LIGHTING-UP OF FORT ST. GEORGE WITH GAS.—Letter from J. E. Mayer, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, to T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary to Government; Fort Saint George, dated 20th February 1862:—

In accordance with instructions conveyed to me in paragraph 3 of Order No. 11, under date January 7th 1862, I have now the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following details relative to the lighting up of Fort Saint George with Gas.

1st. The plan which accompanies these explanatory statements, shews at a glance the situations and number of lights proposed, it also shows how many of these are old ones and how many new ones.

2nd. The Statement accompanying the Plan, estimates the cost of piping as well as the various sizes and lengths required. Having in all these matters obeyed the orders received, I have the honor to submit the following calculations founded on the data thus afforded.

Previous however to giving these details, it is again needful to draw attention to the still increasing price of Oil; at the outset of the undertaking it was Rs. 32 per candy, it is now 94 Rs. per candy and difficult to be got even at this extravagant figure. Each Oil Lamp (cocoanut) it will be found by examination of the Commissariat accounts, now costs as nearly as possible 3¾ Rs. per month, this multiplied by 120 lights will equal Rs. 420 per month; the cost of the Oil Gas lights (101 are now lighted) per month is for each light about 2, or multiplied by 120 the cost equals Rs. 240.

The cost of 120 Coal Gas lights will as nearly as possible be 1 Rupee per light per mensem: thus the three expenditures stand one to the other in the following ratio:—

	No. of lights.	Rupees.
Oil in Lamps.....	120	420
Oil Gas	120	240
Coal Gas	120	120

If the calculation be made on 400 lights then the figures will stand thus for the year.

	No. of lights.	Rupees.
Oil in Lamps...	400 = 1,400 x 12 =	16,800
Oil Gas.....	400 = 800 x 12 =	9,600
Coal Gas.....	400 = 400 x 12 =	4,800

and if these figures be correct, the annual difference would be 4,800 Rupees between Coal and Oil Gas, and between Coal Gas and Oil in lamps 12,000 Rupees. Thus it is evident that the calculations are constantly subject to change, those now submitted not being in agreement with those prepared for submission to the Government of India, nor in accordance with any that have been previously laid before Government, these changes it is obvious are dependent on the increase in the price of Oil.—*Athenæum, April* 3.

At length the reply of the Government of India to the request of the Rajah of Mysore for the restoration of his country has been received at Bangalore. Almost the last act of Mr. Saunders as Commissioner of Mysore has been to communicate to His Highness, the unpleasant intelligence that his request has not been complied with. It is also rumoured that the right of adoption will not be conceded, but this we are unable to credit, in the teeth of the recent Proclamation. We must reserve all comment until in possession of further particulars.—*Times, April* 4.

A PROFESSOR OF SANSCRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum and Statesman.

SIR,—Of late, the neglected state of Sanscrit Literature in Southern India has occupied my thought. It will not be denied that Madras is far behind Calcutta and perhaps even Bombay in this respect. While we are able to enumerate the names of persons, European and Native, justly celebrated for their knowledge of this interesting language, and the possession of the invaluable treasures which can be reached at only by means of such a knowledge, who live or had lived in Northern India, we can hardly bend one finger in reference to such in the Madras Presidency. There are few who are not familiar with the names of Dr. Ballantyne or Revd. Mullens, Raja Radhakanth Bahadoor, or Raja Kalikrishna Bahadoor.

Madras may contain pundits who, though equal to any of their class in India, are mere bookworms, mere literary misers, and men without a jot of English education. It is not such that we care for. We want men thoroughly educated in English, with a good knowledge of Sanskrit, with an ardent love for literature for its own sake, and a desire to conduce in however slight a degree to the benefit of the world. To rear up men of this stamp, the study of Sanscrit should be perseveringly encouraged.

In the University of Oxford there is the famous Boden Chair for Sanscrit, up to a very recent date graced by the occupation of the late H. H. Wilson, the father of Anglo-Sanskrit literature. Dr. Muir has very recently endowed a similar professorship in the Edinburgh University, investing 4000£ in Government securities. Dr. Muir, has, I perceive, requested Government to award an annual grant of 200£ in addition to the Professor's salary. It naturally occurred to me that if the English Universities and the English public in general attach so much value to Sanskrit, we in India ought to value it much more. Why should not the Madras University have a chair for Sanskrit? A sum of 50,000 Rupees should be invested in the five per cent securities. This sum I propose should be raised by subscription. Has not the Madras Presidency enough of men, European and Native, rich, intelligent, educated, and public-spirited, to appreciate the benefits calculated to arise from such a measure, and to contribute to its realisation? If the answer is in the negative, (which it is unjust to suppose) Madras, or rather Southern India, is not worth being endowed with such a boon. Pray, Mr. Editor, drop in a few words expressive of your opinion on the desirability and feasibility of the suggestion. I forgot to say that the Madras Government ought to be requested to award an annual grant of 2000 Rs.

A FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Id.

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INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mother's, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother conscientious, under the hope of nourishing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the very principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, pareilce fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring time, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions:—
Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Telegraphic Communication has been successfully established between Suez and the island of Jubal in the Red Sea, and arrangements have been made with the Post Master General for all mail steamers to call off Jubal on their way to and from Suez, to land and receive messages.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed sole agent in Bombay for the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and that he is prepared to receive messages from this date forward, subject to the following conditions.

Pending receipt of a printed tariff, messages will be received in Bombay for any telegraph station in the United Kingdom at the rate of Rs. 35-8 for the first twenty words including names and addresses of sender and receiver, and Rs. 17-12 for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words.

No figures to be used in a message.

All messages will be numbered as they are received, and will be forwarded from Jubal in the same order.

Every message to be accompanied by its cost, a small printed receipt will be handed to the messenger bringing it, upon which will appear the number of the message.

It is particularly requested that each message shall be forwarded to this office in a sealed envelope bearing upon its face the words "Overland telegram," and addressed to the Agent of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company.

As the majority of messages will come in about the time the mails leave, all correspondence about them will have to stand over until they have been despatched, and it is therefore advisable that trustworthy messengers should be sent with them so as to avoid the necessity for correspondence.

At present the undersigned is not prepared to furnish a list of the telegraph stations in the United Kingdom nor to state the rates for intermediate ports or places.

All messages from up country stations, must be accompanied by a reference for payment to some firm in Bombay. For further particulars apply at the office.

THOMAS BL